

Insight

UNIVERSITY OF REGINA

Volume II, no. 1, January 1978



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in Brief

honored at embassy dinner



Dr. Bernard Wilhelm, associate professor of French and comparative literature at the University of Regina, was honored at a dinner in Ottawa last month.

His excellency Xavier de la Chevalerie, ambassador of France, in Ottawa, held the reception and dinner December 1 in the embassy's salons in the honor of Dr. Wilhelm and his wife. Dr. Wilhelm is president of the Federation Canadienne France-Canada. The dinner gathered together 30 guests, some belonging to the diplomatic society, some in government and others from the Federation.

The Federation Canadienne France-Canada, which has 4,000 members grouped into 18 sections, divided into 8 provinces, promotes a liaison of friendship and cultural exchanges between Canada and France.

Elected head of the Federation last August, Dr. Wilhelm is the first Canadian of Swiss origin to occupy the position of president.

Cover Photo — The walls of the Ad-Hum building rang with the beating of drums and traditional Indian songs last November 25. The entertainment was provided by Bill Brittain, a dancer from the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College in Saskatoon and by dancers and singers from the Gordon Residential School. It was organized as part of "Indian Cultural Day" by the students of the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College.

"Cultural Day" included displays and entertainment designed to inform people on campus about the activities of the College, but there was much representation by Indians from their respective communities. Some people came to the campus from as far away as reserves near Prince Albert and La Ronge to see the displays and to listen to guest speakers on the present issues of Indian education.

The Saskatchewan Indian Federated College is only eight months old, but a great deal of progress has been made, the evidence of which we present in this issue of "Insight."

The Canadian Plains Research Center announced the publication of two new books. The first one is entitled **Seas of Earth - An Annotated Bibliography of Saskatchewan Literature** as it relates to the environment, edited and annotated by Jill M. Robinson.

The second one, due for publication by February 1978, is entitled **Ethnic Canadians — Culture and Education**. Edited by Dr. Martin Kovacs of the department of history, University of Regina, the book contains some 36 individual papers by 35 contributors from across Canada and is the result of a conference held in 1976 at the University of Regina.

Seas of Earth, the first publication, is now available. It was published for the Saskatchewan department of the environment and was intended as a teaching and study guide. Copies of the publication are being provided to all high schools and libraries in the province.

Prof. Peter J. Catania of the faculty of engineering received a Ph.D. in chemical engineering at the fall convocation of the University of Alberta on November 19, 1977. Dr. Catania is presently on leave of absence from the University of Regina at the Solar Energy Laboratory of the Federal University of Paraiba in Brazil. He is planning to travel to the International Solar Energy Conference in New Delhi, India, in January to present papers.

Brian Stubbings, a former student of the University of Regina, has just returned from Zambia, where he has taught for six years. Mr. Stubbings will present a lecture entitled "Life in Zambia" at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, January 12 in the Canadian Plains Research Center on the second floor of the College West Building.

Dr. Kovacs lectures on prairies at Sorbonne, France



Dr. Martin Kovacs of the department of history, University of Regina, is currently at the University of Sorbonne, France where he is presenting a paper entitled "Snippets from the history and folklore of the prairies". He will return to Regina on January 12.

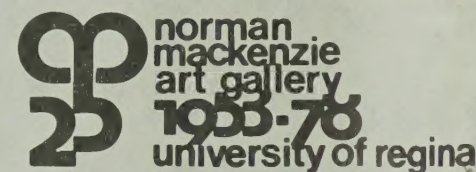


The traditions of Christmas are kept alive at the Germanic-Slavic Studies Centre where students and faculty build Christmas decorations using traditional materials. Pictured above is a gingerbread house built by Prof. Hilda Holle. The tradition, Prof. Holle said, is one that comes from the Rhineland. The house measures approximately 40 cm square and is built entirely out of gingerbread and decorated with icing and candies galore.

Scholarship applications invited

Scholarships for 1978/79 will be awarded by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation for full-time study in various fields related to housing and the housing environment. Scholarships are awarded for one year, starting in September 1978.

For information about the scholarship contact the office of the dean of graduate studies and research.



This year marks the 25th anniversary of the Norman Mackenzie Art Gallery. Throughout 1978 special exhibitions and events will be held to celebrate the official opening of the Gallery.

A stamp has been designed by curator of exhibitions, Carol Phillips, to be used on all mail leaving the University of Regina. This 25th anniversary logo will also appear on all Mackenzie stationery and advertising throughout 1978.

The Gallery, which will be closed for renovations to the lighting system until January 19th, opens with a major exhibition, **The Saskatchewan Arts Board Collection**, on January 20th.

In celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Mackenzie, a Beaux Arts Ball with the 50's as its theme will be held on Friday, February 24, 1978. Decorations, dress, refreshments and Bob Moyer and the Regina Jubilee Big Band will provide the atmosphere of the time. Tickets, \$10 each, are limited and can be obtained from the Norman Mackenzie Art Gallery after January 16th.

Other events will be held throughout the year with the 50's theme and in celebration of the anniversary.

Dr. Archer to write Saskatchewan history

Dr. John Archer, president emeritus and professor of history at the University of Regina, has been commissioned by the Saskatchewan Archives Board to write a comprehensive history of Saskatchewan.

The announcement was made December 15 by Dr. Don Faris, minister of education, who is responsible for the archives board.

The history will be published in 1980 as a two-volume work. Volume I will be a 350 page book presenting an interpretative narrative history of Saskatchewan. Volume II will be a supplementary visual history combining photographs, maps, watercolors and drawings with contemporary diaries or travellers' descriptions.

Dr. Archer will join the archives staff half-time as of January 1 and full-time in July, 1978 and work on the project until 1980. The archives board will provide him with two full-time research assistants, secretarial services and offices. The University of Regina has released Dr. Archer from his teaching duties in the department of history.

"Today there is no book available, in the stores or even in the libraries, summarizing the complex social, economic

and political evolution of Saskatchewan over the last century. The history of Saskatchewan since World War II has barely been touched," Dr. Faris said.

Dr. Faris said Dr. Archer is the most logical candidate for the task of researching and writing a history of Saskatchewan. A Saskatchewanian by birth and by service, he has been a schoolteacher, provincial archivist, librarian, history professor and university president. The author of a number of books, pamphlets and articles related to provincial history, he recently assisted the Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker with his memoirs.

Dr. Archer's research will be based in part on a study of available books, detailed articles and other printed histories. However, much of the information will come from extensive new research with the wide variety of family correspondence, diaries and reminiscences, local histories, church, business and union records and the private papers of leading public figures in the provincial archives.

The book, Dr. Archer said, will rely heavily on documents of political history, but he also hopes to write the book in a style that is likely to appeal to the general reader by using oral accounts by pioneers



Dr. John Archer

living and dead, personal letters and articles.

"I hope to explain why or how Saskatchewan differs from the other prairie provinces of Alberta and Manitoba," he said.

"I would like to get that ineffable flavour that sets us apart from those both in the east and in the west."

"Ascent of Man" film series continues this month

Films in Jacob Bronowski's widely acclaimed series continue this year. The films are presented on Monday evenings starting at 8 p.m. in the Education Auditorium.

Each of the films is introduced by a faculty member from the University of Regina in whose area of expertise the particular film falls. Admission to the series is free of charge.

Jan. 16 **Music of the Spheres** - deals with the creation of mathematics. Introduced by Dr. Chris Fisher, Department of Mathematics.

Jan. 23 **Starry Messenger** - deals with astronomy and the issue: dogma versus scientific progress. Introduced by Dr. Ishrat Naqvi, Department of Physics and Astronomy.

Jan. 30 **Majestic Clockwork** - about two great scientists: Newton and Einstein. Introduced by Dr. Len Greenberg, Department of Physics and Astronomy.

Feb. 6 **Drive for Power** - concerns the democratization of the power of nature. Introduced by Dr. Attila Chanady, Department of History, and an expert on central European history.

Feb. 13 **Ladder of Creation** - the first of the biological programs in the series. Introduced by Dr. Denis Berube, Department of Biology.

Feb. 20 **World Within World** - explores the question of: What is matter? by Dr. Giorgio Papini, Head, Department of Physics and Astronomy.

Feb. 27 **Knowledge of Certainty** - deals with the responsibility of science. Introduced by Dr. Jaroslav Pachner, Department of Physics and Astronomy.

March 6 **Generation Upon Generation** - explores the area of genetic engineering. Introduced by Dr. Rod Kelln, Department of Chemistry and Dr. Helmut Bertrand, Department of Biology.

March 13 **The Long Childhood** - a summation. Introduced by Rev. Isidore Gorsky of Campion College.

(Note: Film dates in February and March are subject to final confirmation).

Attention Students

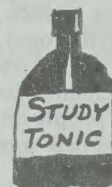
Are you suffering from some of these ailments?

- Can't seem to hit those books?
- Allergic to libraries?
- Worried about writing essays?
- Tired, rundown, bored with classes?

Well, you're not the only one

Many have discovered the benefits of the Counselling Centre's special

"Study Clinics"



Recommended by doctors
(Ph.D.'s, AND M.D.'s)

Sign up as an individual or as part of a small group in room LY139.

The classes will begin in February

Scholarships

William R. McKenzie of Angus Street in Regina has won this year's SED Systems scholarship valued at \$500. The scholarship is awarded on the recommendation of the Faculty of Administration.

The Saskatchewan Indian Federated College

An Indian-controlled university level academic institution might have been unthinkable 10 years ago, but just eight months ago such an institution opened and stands today as the only one in North America.

The Saskatchewan Indian Federated College exists largely because of the groundwork laid over the past few years by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

A full host of education programs for and by Indian people now exists in Saskatchewan: Trade training on the reserves, cultural programs, and now university level programs at the Federated College. This and the other programs have evolved over the years since 1971.



The Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, located on the main floor of the classroom building at the University of Regina. Last year more than 70 students were enrolled in various programs offered by the college.

The first step in building an Indian-controlled education system was the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College in Saskatoon. Originally started by the Federation for the purpose of recording Indian cultural expressive forms (dance, music, art, oral history and mythology), the Cultural College soon found itself with new demands placed upon it, demands to share Indian culture with Indian people on the reserves and in the cities. That task was begun in 1971, and continues today.

The next step was vocational training; white man's training institutions were failing. The technical and trade institutes were fine for whites, many who had been coping with the demands of the city since birth. But for Indians, who had been raised in the Indian cultural setting of the reserves, the culture shock of moving to the city for specific trade training was too much,

and many Indians were either driven back to the reserves to suffer the life-long indignity of welfare handouts or to the poverty of the Indian community of the city.

The answer was training specifically geared for the Indian on the reserve: vocational training by Indian instructors for small groups of Indians within their own community. In March, 1975, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians set up the Saskatchewan Indian Community College under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Department of Continuing Education. Today there are technical and trade training courses on practically every reserve in the province.

Enter the Federated College

If Indian self-sufficiency is the goal (and indeed it is for most Indian leaders, there must be more kinds of training available than just technical training. Indians must learn how to be administrators, teachers, communicators, journalists and researchers, both to cope in the larger society and to return to their reserves to run industries and agricultural systems and to educate their own people.

In the past, few Indians have gone to university, even fewer have graduated at a level where they could be qualified as educators of others. According to Ida Wasacase, there is only one Indian doctor in the prairie provinces and one Indian lawyer. Most Indians who have reached a high academic level have done so in a totally non-Indian academic setting.

The key was to set up a totally Indian controlled institution for the training of professionals in all fields by educators who have expertise gained from academic and professional work in a white society plus a knowledge and understanding of linguistic and socio-cultural aspects of Indian culture.

Setting up such a program is a difficult task, very little academic work in the specific areas of Indian culture, Indian socio-cultural systems and Indian language has been done and few books exist on the subjects. What little there is has been done by non-Indians who necessarily look at Indian culture from a non-Indian perspective.

The concept of a totally new perspective to education offers some interesting challenges. We've devoted much of this issue of "Insight" to talk to some of the people doing the work and to explore some of the unique challenges they face.

Profile

"We have to produce and develop the Indian way first, and secondly the non-Indian way."



Ida Wasacase

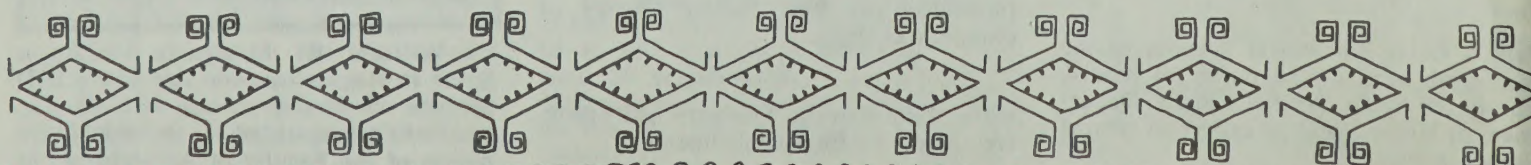
As director and chief administrator of the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, Ida Wasacase is responsible to the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians to lay much of the groundwork for future programs at the College. She is responsible also to steer the college through these, the most difficult and critical times when the college has to make impressions on the Indian communities in the province and in the academic community at the University.

Born on the Ochapowace reserve near Whitewood, Sask., Ms. Wasacase learned much about the traditional Indian culture from her family. She learned the Cree and the English language and was given the Indian perspective until the age of six when she was sent to residential school in Talon, Manitoba. There, she said, the Indian tradition was completely discouraged.

She did well in school, attended the Manitoba Normal School, the University of Manitoba and the University of British Columbia. She taught school for 12 years in Manitoba, British Columbia, the Yukon and with the Canadian forces in Germany.

She returned to Manitoba to set up one of the first bilingual (Cree-English) education programs for the Department of Education in that province.

She has taken part in the planning of the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College since its beginning.



One of Ida Wasacase's main philosophies, she said, and one which she has tried to institute in the curriculum of the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, is the concept of bilingual and bicultural education.

"We want our students to understand both the Indian and the white cultures so that they can move easily from one to another," she said.

It is important that our people be able to work and relate in a modern cultural setting, but it is important also for our people to understand their own culture. Similarly, they should be able to work and apply methodologies used in traditional white institutions for social work, education and administration within the Indian communities, she said.

Indian elders play an important role at the College, in helping some of the students and the younger, more academically inclined teaching staff to get an intuitive understanding of the Indian culture and its roots.

The elders play a particularly important part in the Indian Art program and in Indian Studies 230, a class which uses many of the concepts used in anthropology and sociology with the focus on examining the traditional foundations of Indian culture from religious and philosophical perspectives.

In designing curricula for the various courses proposed at the College, she said that it is important to seek the advice of elders as well as using the traditional

education system that exists at the University of Regina.

At this point there exists very little material on the Indian culture, the Indian social and political history and the effects of the social and political history on the psychology of the modern Indian. Much

academic work and curricula in these areas must be developed, she said.

The college has ample space for independent study, with a substantial library of books on the anthropology, sociology and history of Indian culture.



Indians and History — The Indian Studies Program

"Change is a basic factor in any culture. Indians have not resented change—what they resented, and still resent, is the prescription of what changes must take place by the white man," said Emile Garson, acting head of the department of Indian studies at the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College.

"The problem that Indians have suffered have been historical rather than cultural," he said. "The problems were not due to the inability of Indian cultures to adapt; they stem from the fact that the European has wanted to change the Indian into a brown white man," he said.

For example, many of the laws concerning Indians that were passed in the nineteenth century assumed that Indian people would settle down and become farmers. For some tribes in eastern Canada who had practiced horticulture for centuries this may have been a reasonable assumption, but it was inconsistent with the cultures of the Plains Indian tribes, whose traditional means of subsistence came from

hunting and fishing.

"This was part of the government's policy of forcing the Indian into a European mold, with each family plowing its 160 acres, going to church regularly, and so on," Mr. Garson said.

Indian militancy

The tradition of misunderstanding between the two peoples was translated into legislation with the signing of the treaties. Even though the two races got along quite well together on this side of the border, legislation regarding aboriginal rights was borrowed directly from the United States, where conflicts between Indians and whites had been much more intense than they had been in Canada.

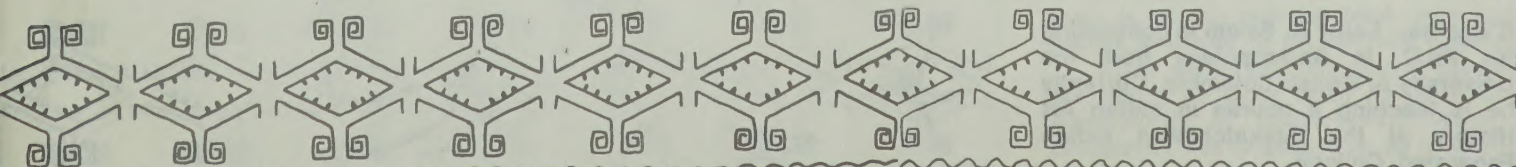
The resulting legislation in Canada and the social injustices that it engendered have caused a great deal of misery to Indians trying to relate to their own culture. It was not until very recently, perhaps within the last decade or two, that Indian

cultures have been recognized by Canadian society as something worth preserving.

Historically, the Indian people have been mistreated, Mr. Garson said, and some feel that there is a good case for the kind of militancy that resulted in the Red Power movement in the United States. In Canada, Indian leaders prefer to seek redress by legal and political means, he said.

"Studying history for history's sake is not relevant to our problems," Mr. Garson said. "We look at history to find the roots of present problems faced by Indians."

"We have tried to adopt a pragmatic view of history," Mr. Garson said. It is important in the Indian Studies program that what is discussed are those things which are relevant to the Indian today. Many of the theoretical considerations and conceptual frameworks employed in the program are those also used in other social sciences such as anthropology, sociology and psychology.



The Indian Studies Program

An introductory course, Indian Studies 100, was offered in the fall, 1977, semester, and is being offered again in the winter semester. The class studies the Canadian Indian with special attention given to the tribes of Saskatchewan.

Indian Studies 225, Principles of Indian Law, is also taught in both semesters. It looks more deeply at the legal aspects of Indian rights as defined by the Indian Act and other legislation.

Another class in the program begins this month. Indian Studies 230 uses discussions with Indian elders to explore aspects of the religious and philosophical aspects of Indian societies of the past.

Further classes will be offered in the fall of 1978. Indian Studies 220 will look at politics and the Canadian Indian including views of legal aspects of the treaties and current political issues facing Indian communities. Indian Studies 231 studies the socio-psychological aspects of Indian societies, 240 looks at the urban Indian and Indian Studies 301 is an advanced seminar on Indian law.

Classes in the Cree language, which Emile Garson is also involved with, began last year. Much of the curriculum is similar to that used by other language departments at the University and include the use of language laboratories with a strong emphasis on the spoken language. This is supplemented by readings from Cree literature and practice in translation.

The suns of long ago — are gone
Buffalo has vanished from our plains
Has the sense of dignity
And worth of our race
Vanished also?

Alcohol does not fill the emptiness
It only digs it
Deeper, deeper, and deeper

Sacred is the hour of birth
Sacred too is the hour of death
And in death —
Our people take with them
The wisdom of centuries

Let us revive for our young people
The desire to create in beauty
The objects of our necessity
To our people
Truth - tradition - history
Are preserved in the ritual
Of poetry - song - and art

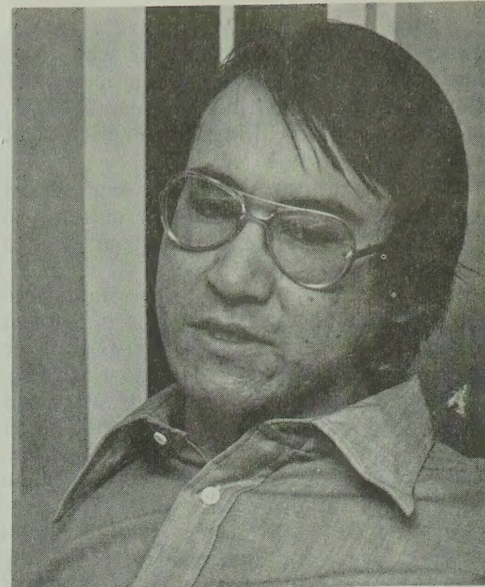
— S'waptsa

S'waptsa - Leroy B. Salem is completing his Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of British Columbia. Currently he is teaching a course in Indian Art History at the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College.



Emile Garson, Acting Head, Indian Studies Department

"Indians have not resisted change, but only the methodologies of change."



Alexander Stonechild, Indian Studies Director

"The Indian Acts are a paternalistic document designed to assimilate Indians into white society."

Indian Art and Indian society

Art has always been an integral part of Indian society. Perhaps an even more important role than it has played in traditional European culture. The artist in Indian society was always a part of the community and responded very closely to the aspirations of that community. In white societies the artist often works and acts alone.

"The Indian artist must work closely with his community and retain a responsiveness to the environment in order that his creativity is not diminished," said Gerald McMaster, an Indian artist who is currently co-ordinator of the Indian Art program at the Federated College.

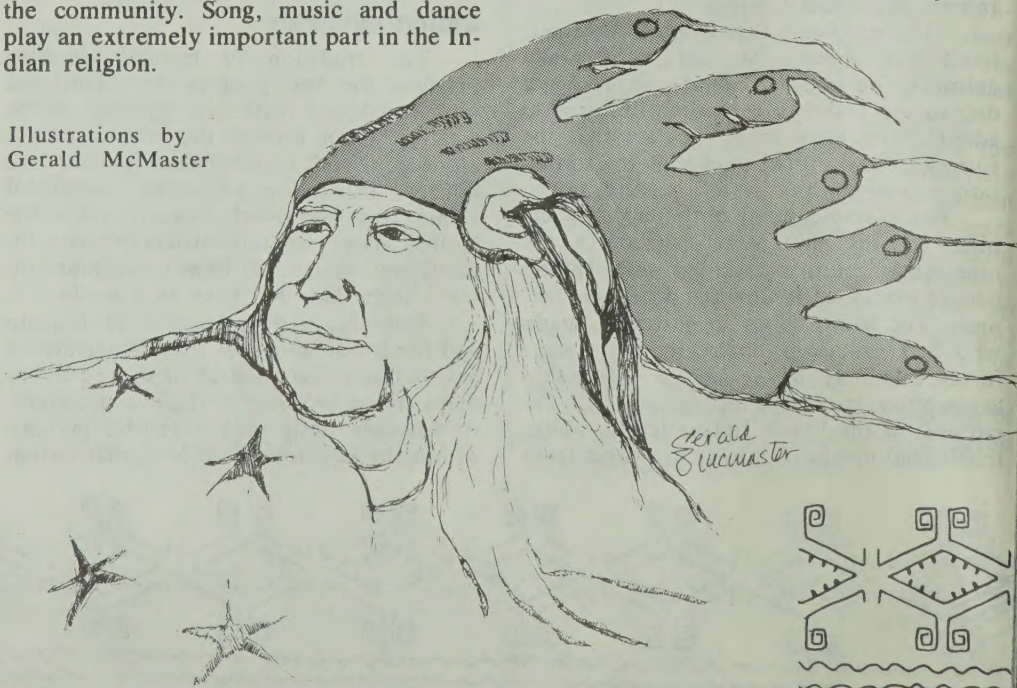
The Indian artist is often the interpreter of spiritual or religious aspects of the community. Song, music and dance play an extremely important part in the Indian religion.

Illustrations by
Gerald McMaster

The program in Indian art at the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College includes lectures on aesthetic and historical aspects of Indian art with contributions made by both the elders and by art historians.

Included in the program will be practice using the traditional forms and traditional materials and practice using new materials and techniques available in the University of Regina's fine art arts programs.

The Indian art program as it exists today was generated by the late Sarain Stump, who worked with the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College in Saskatoon until the fall of 1972. Since those early beginnings, the program has won the acceptance





Gerald McMaster, Indian Art Co-ordinator

"The Indian Art program must be acceptable to the Indian people on the reserves, acceptable to the elders, and acceptable by the academic community."



Dennis Acoose, Co-ordinator, Program in Indian Management and Administration

"Demands of the communities are exceeding what can be provided by Indian Affairs."

of Indian people in Saskatchewan and across the country, Mr. McMaster said.

"With the input of visiting Indian artists and historians, and the cooperative efforts of the visual arts department at the University of Regina, the program has taken shape," said Mr. McMaster. Two classes thus far approved are Indian Art 100 and Indian Art History 100.

"The two classes in Indian Art will be the Indian's interpretation of his own art," Mr. McMaster said. As a part of the

ongoing research, the inclusion of Indian elders in classes will strengthen the feeling of the importance of perpetuating of the tradition.

"The importance of this traditional manner is the intrinsic mechanism of learning the Indian tradition," he said.

Mr. McMaster, originally from Saskatchewan, attended the Institute of American Indian Arts in Santa Fe, New Mexico and at the Minneapolis College of Art and Design.

Indian people want more control of their own affairs

Until recently, the economic affairs of Indians on reserves across the country were controlled from Ottawa. As late as the early 1950's, even the choices for reserve people's clothing and food were left to white agents, said Dennis Acoose, co-ordinator of the Federated College's new Indian Administration program.

These attitudes started to change by the 1960's because of the work of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and its sister organizations in provinces across the country. The paternalistic systems adopted after the signing of the treaties began being replaced by more and more autonomy for Indian reserves.

But there is still much work to do. Indian leaders say they are aiming for com-

plete economic autonomy for the reserves. To achieve that, an economic base must be built. There must be less dependence on government advice and more involvement by reserve members in running their own affairs.

Building a substantial economic base for the bands has been difficult because of economic and social conditions experienced on many reserves, the poor location of most reserves, a lack of education among most reserve residents and government programs that have tied up development monies to reserves in forms that, in the opinion of many Indian leaders, have done little to help the Indian's economic status.

Instead of providing substantial seed money from which Indians could under-

take their own kind of economic and social development, governments have provided rigidly regulated programs for agriculture, housing, education, social welfare and industrial development.

Many of the programs, seemingly useful from a white perspective, have failed because they did not take into account social and psychological facts about Indian society.

But things are changing. Today the reserve chiefs and their councils do much of the planning of reserve developments and a certain amount of funding is available to the bands for economic and social development, but there is still much to be done if complete autonomy is the goal.

"Even today, demands of the communities are exceeding what can be accommodated by the Department of Indian Affairs," said Dennis Acoose,

The Indian Administration program

"Our role at the college is to provide opportunities for administrative training of our Indian people at the band level," he said. Many of the graduates of the new Indian Administration Program at the college will probably return to their home reserve as managers and help to train band members to do some of the administrative tasks necessary to the development of total self-sufficiency.

Some of the administration programs and classes will be offered through the department of extension at the University of Regina to bring basic administrative training skills right to the people at the reserve level.

Last year two administration classes, Admin. 100 and Admin. 180, (an accounting class) were offered to classes of 15 people in the File Hills area north of Balcarres.

Indian Administration students at the University of Regina will take regular administration classes through the Faculty of Administration and will be encouraged to take Indian Studies classes as electives.

As far as new or specialized programs in Indian Administration are concerned, the Federated College is still in the stages of developing these.

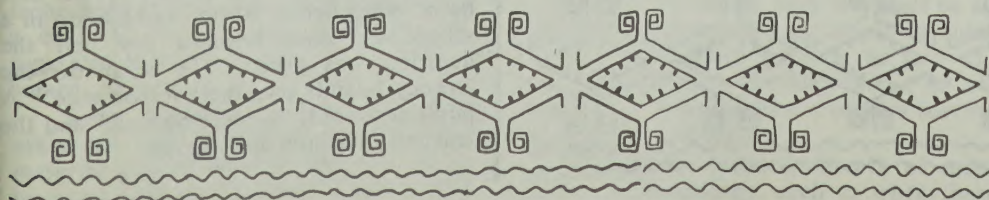
"We're still at the stage of identifying those areas that would give our Indian people opportunities for training in the area of management, accounting and general administration," Mr. Acoose said.

Economic development on the reserves

"The economic base of the reserves has to be developed," Mr. Acoose said.

There is potential for the development of small scale industry on the reserves, there is, at this point at least, very little capital available to set up such projects.

Many of the problems facing reserves are similar to those faced by most rural communities in Saskatchewan. When a community was originally set up to service hunting, trapping and agriculture, the



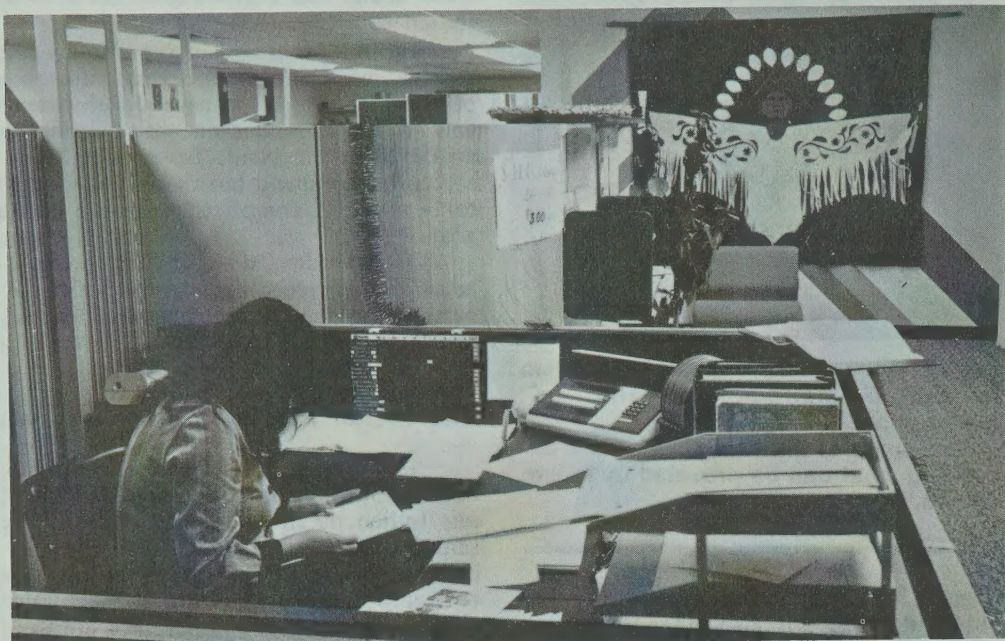
capital necessary to convert the community to small industry is enormous.

"In the south the areas of small business and small industry could be developed with time," he said. Most southern communities are easily accessible by transportation systems.

However, most reserve communities require a great deal of community planning and it will take many individuals trained in the administrative function to undertake some of the planning necessary to determine a positive direction for the development of reserve communities, Mr.

Acoose said.

But the real challenge will be coming in the extremely isolated and poorly developed reserve communities in northern Saskatchewan, a challenge that must be undertaken by the future graduates of the Indian Administration Program.



The Issue of Indian Sovereignty

"The 'Indian Act' as it now stands should be thrown completely out the window, most of what it states is not even practical for Indians in Western Canada", said Alexander Stonechild, a Researcher on the subject of Indian Politics and Law at the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, and Developer of the Indian Studies Program at the College.

"The 'Indian Act' was an administrative act compiled from the experience that the Department of Indian Affairs had had in Eastern Canada, and that governments in the U.S.A. had had with Indians", he said.

He said that it was, and still is, "a paternalistic document designed to assimilate Indians into white society".

The "Indian Act" came about between 1868 and 1874, and exists today in essentially the same form as it was written.

"It gives Indian People a special status that permits them fewer rights than most Canadian citizens, particularly in their own communities".

Changes in the act have been slow in coming. Indians were not even allowed to vote until the early 1960's.

Mr. Stonechild said he believes that the much-needed changes in the Canadian government's policies toward its Indian

population can and must be brought about, but with the input of Indians themselves.

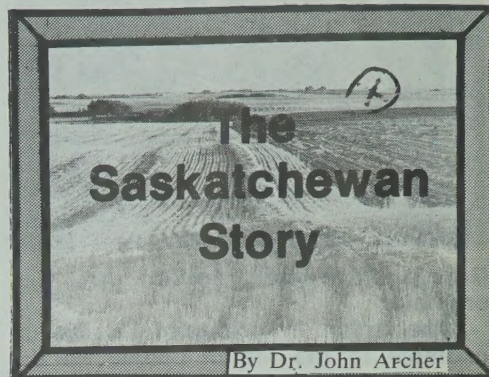
"With the proper kind of research and preparation by Indian institutions, changes can be brought about", he said.

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and organizations in other provinces, have been doing research in the area of Indian sovereignty for several years. Mr. Stonechild said that he sees the Federated College playing a role in this area, not only in helping Indians to learn about legal research, but in undertaking some of the research itself.

"There is a real need to provide people with a background in the historical development of Indian rights", he said.

Mr. Stonechild, who has worked with the Federated College since it began, said he believes that Indians themselves must begin to take a more active role in bringing about legislative changes.

"We have to identify the areas which are priorities for Indian People from an Indian perspective", Mr. Stonechild said. "We have to unravel the legal jargon to find out what the fundamental issues are and to gather material and become familiar with research material available in archives and in government files".



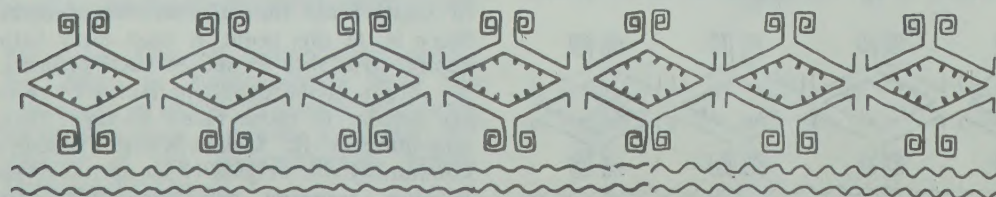
Following is a transcript of one of the articles originally broadcast on CKCK Radio over the past few months. It is part of a series of 390 vignettes on Saskatchewan history. Other articles in the series can be heard on CKCK Radio (620 KC) at 7:40 a.m. and 5:10 p.m. daily.

George Spence

George Spence was a homesteader legislator and a crank about conservation. He was born on an Orkney Island farm and he came to Orkney, a village in southwestern Saskatchewan in 1912. This was Palliser Triangle country — buckbrush, cactus, rattlesnakes and antelope.

The first thing George Spence did was to break land and plant trees — fruit trees and windbreaks — and he fashioned a dug-out reservoir. Spence entered politics running in provincial and federal elections and won them all — a total of 21 years in Ottawa and Regina. He was Minister of Highways, Labor and Industry, and finally Public Works in Regina. In 1937 he resigned and became head of the P.F.R.A.

The work of the P.F.R.A. fascinated him. Water was liquid gold, he claimed, in the dry country. He stressed dams, dugouts, small irrigation projects, community pastures. He entertained visiting dignitaries as they toured irrigation projects. He managed to find a bagpipe player and a tartan garb to honour Lord Tweedsmuir even though the piper was Olson from Minnesota. On July 1, 1942, he became a Civil Commander of the British Empire and in 1948, an honorary Doctor of Laws from the University of Saskatchewan. But it is as a conservationist that he is remembered. At an examination in a school in Saskatchewan's dry belt the question was asked, "To what do the Orkney Islands owe their importance?" A pupil answered, "George Spence," and the teacher gave him full marks.



Conference proposes possible solution to society's ills

by Ruth Warick, Extension Department

People have to solve their problems in their own communities, instead of turning to the government for solutions, Jim Benson, director of the Institute for Ecological Policies in New York, told 141 registrants attending a Human-Scale Alternatives Conference in Regina November 21 and 22.

Benson was one of five speakers at the conference which had been set back from an earlier date because of the death of its main speaker, Dr. E. F. Schumacher, author of *Small is Beautiful*. The conference was organized by a planning committee in co-operation with the department of extension.

Benson said a block to community action is the tendency of people to think of themselves as individuals or members of a family unit, rather than as members of a community. He urged that advocates of the conserver approach take advantage of the gap in leadership in North America to promote conserver and human-scale values. The approach calls for a conservation of resources and a balance between human values, environmental concerns, resources available, and productivity.

Benson cautioned that the conserver approach is a threat to the powers-that-be because it threatens to undermine their control of society. Society is characterized by a high degree of control: parents control children, man tries to control nature, men try to dominate women, government controls citizens, scientists control laymen, and advertisers try to manipulate the consumer's impulses, he said.

By contrast, the human-scale approach is participatory. It's also ecologically sound, less expensive than other forms (when government subsidies to current industries are taken into consideration), and it creates more jobs. It is a revolutionary concept when stacked against the current pattern of expansion and mass production, he said.

Another keynote speaker at the conference, Dennis Holloway, of the Environmental Design College at the University of Colorado, advocated that Saskatchewan people begin considering themselves part of the Great Plains, an area that extends west to the Rocky Mountains and south to Arizona. Provinces and states in the area should jointly study development since their climate and environment is similar, he said, adding that development should always be on the basis of what's here now.

The question of how to get from where society is now, to utilizing appropriate technology or the human scale approach, is a difficult one to answer, he said, and suggested that questions need to be asked before there can be solutions.

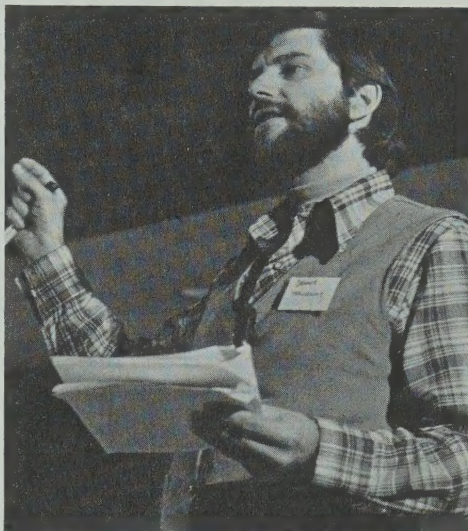
Some questions already now being asked are: Can people be happier with less material goods? Will concepts of neighborhood change? Can people become self-

sufficient using human-scale approach?

Self-sufficient community

Holloway outlined a project to make Winona, Minnesota, a community of 27,000 people, self-sufficient for its food and energy needs. Holloway and university students designed a project involving use of solar and wind energy, farmer's markets in the city's neighbourhoods, closure of streets for bicycle paths, use of streetcar systems for transportation, and turning abandoned institutions into homes for the aged, handicapped or retarded rather than sending the people elsewhere. Some aspects of the project have been accepted and implemented by the city of Winona.

Holloway advised that grassroots support is necessary if conserver approaches are to succeed. One way to involve the community is to obtain funds from local businessmen and family foundations. From the grassroots, pressure should then be applied on governments to change their approach, he said.



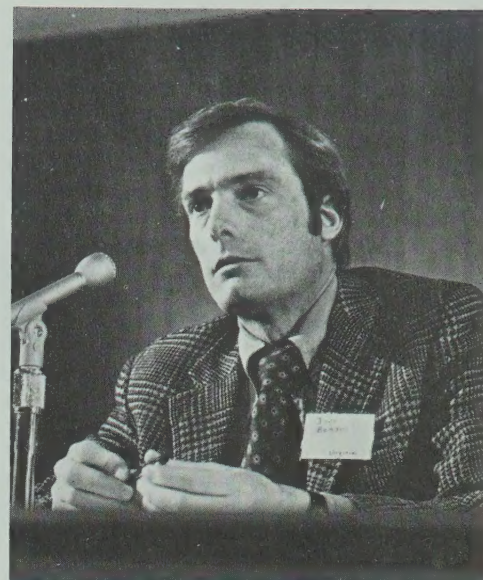
Colorado architect Dennis Holloway

Appropriate technology

Looking at whether technology is appropriate and serving human needs, Dixon Thompson, associate professor of the faculty of environmental design in the division of continuing education at the University of Calgary, said technology that has a human face must be appropriate to the climate and culture at hand. What's appropriate for one place may not be for another. While snowmobiles are inappropriate for Calgary, they may well be an appropriate transportation mode in rural Quebec or northern Alberta, he said.

Appropriate technology seeks to anticipate or avoid problems besides solving the current problems.

Thompson outlined factors of inappropriate technology, such as when there



Keynote speaker Jim Benson

are large cost overruns, centralization of decision-making, the social impact of alienation resulting from centralized decision-making, questionable business ethics, susceptibility to accidents, a negative social impact from the security demands of the system, an absolute impact on inflation due to rates of pay being above the market rates, government subsidization, little or no long-term effect on unemployment, a poor distribution of costs and benefits, and a false optimism that technology will solve all problems when the problems are not technological ones.

Organic farming

Clement Boulanger of Rimouski, Quebec and a board member of the International Federation of the Organic Agriculture Movement, dealt with ecological agriculture. He said the development of organic farming is a political question since food production is controlled by multi-national corporations.

Boulanger defended that organic farming is efficient, whether done on a small-scale or a large-scale, although there are technical problems because the expertise in organic farming has not been well-developed. For example, there's not enough information about microbiology, he said.

Food and politics

Cary Fowler, former consultant with the United Nations Centre on Trans-National Corporations and a researcher for the book *Food First*, examined some of the myths inherent in modern food production systems.

The two-day conference also provided an opportunity for small group discussions on the second day. A feature was the nutritious meals provided by volunteers from the "Healthy Horizons" group in Regina.

Extension department presents "Films of the Sixties"

The department of extension, University of Regina, presents a series of thirteen of the highest-rated films of the 1960's. The films begin on January 15 and run each Sunday starting at 2 p.m. in the Education Auditorium.

Individual tickets are available at each screening. Tickets to the entire series costs \$10 for adults, \$5 for students and senior citizens and \$25 for families.

January 15 - Topkapi (1965) starring Melina Mercouri and Peter Ustinov is an adroitly plotted crime spoof made for laughs. The story describes how a pair of lovers ingeniously conspire to remove a sultan's jewel-encrusted dagger from the Topkapi museum in Istanbul.

January 22 - Home from the Hill (1960) stars Robert Mitchum, Eleanor Parker and George Peppard in a powerfully compelling tale of family rivalry in the South. An illegitimate son saves his father's life, but comes face-to-face with the legitimate son who knew nothing of his half-brother's existence and whose relationship to the family causes tragedy.

January 29 - The Great Escape (1963) starring Steve McQueen and James Garner is the story of a massive breakout planned by prisoners of war held in a maximum security German POW camp in World War II.

February 5 - The Innocents (1961) stars Deborah Kerr and Michael Redgrave. This movie is based on the novel "The Turn of the Screw" by Henry James. Does an English governess really see the ghost of her predecessor and that of a valet, or are her precocious charges playing an eerie, terrifying game? ??

February 12 - Popi (1969) stars Alan Arkin and Rita Moreno. This movie, directed by Arthur Hiller, is the story of an outrageous plan of a New York Puerto Rican to provide for his family.

February 19 - The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie (1969) stars Maggie Smith and Robert Stephens. Aware that she's slipping into spinsterhood, Miss Brodie teaches her all-girl class the appreciation of beauty but she falls prey to the jealousy of one of her own students. Miss Smith received an Academy Award for her role as Miss Jean Brodie.

February 26 - A Shot in the Dark (1964) stars Peter Sellers and Elke Sommer. Peter Sellers plays the bungling Inspector Clouseau in this gag-filled murder mystery. The movie was produced and directed by Blake Edwards.

March 5 - Sons and Lovers (1960) from the novel by D.H. Lawrence. The movie stars Trevor Howard and Wendy Hiller. Joy and a strange frustration grow out of the strong attachment of mother and son as

Non-Credit classes for Fall 1977

Extension department programs starting in January

Jan. 4	Instruction Techniques	Wed., Thurs., and Fri., 9-4:30 p.m.
Jan. 9	Introductory German — Level I	Mondays for 12 weeks, 7-9:30 p.m.
	Intermediate Pottery — Sec. A	Mondays for 13 weeks, 1:30-4:30 p.m.
	Intermediate/Advanced Pottery	Mondays for 13 weeks, 7-10 p.m.
	Insurance Institute Certificate	Mondays for 12 weeks, 7-9:30 p.m.
	CC255 — Property Loss Adjustment	
Jan. 10	Supervisors' Development Program	Tuesdays for 6 weeks, 7-10 p.m.
	Module II — How to Work With People	
	Insurance Institute Certificate Program	Tuesdays for 12 weeks, 7-9:30 p.m.
	CC4 — Insurance on the Person	
	Beginning Pottery — Sec. A.	Tuesdays for 13 weeks, 1-4 p.m.
	Beginning Pottery — Sec. B.	Tuesdays for 13 weeks, 7-10 p.m.
Jan. 11	Insurance Institute Certificate Program	Wednesdays for 12 weeks, 7-9:30 p.m.
	CC2A — Insurance on Property, Part I	
	Supervisors' Development Program	Wednesdays for 6 weeks, 7-10 p.m.
	Employee Selection, Training and Safety	
	Certificate in Public Relations Program —	Wednesdays for 15 weeks, 7-9 p.m.
	Introduction to Mass Media	
	Intermediate Pottery — Sec. B.	Wednesdays for 13 weeks, 7-10 p.m.
	Intermediate/Advanced Pottery —	Wednesdays for 3 weeks, 1:30-4:30
	Intermediate German — Level II	Wednesdays for 12 weeks, 7-9:30 p.m.
Jan. 12	Beginning Pottery — Sec. C.	Thursdays for 13 weeks, 9-12 noon
	Beginning Pottery — Sec. D.	Thursdays for 13 weeks, 7-10 p.m.
Jan. 14	Beginning Pottery and Handbuilding	Saturdays for 13 weeks, 9:30-12:30 p.m.
	Beginners' Yoga	Mondays for 10 weeks, 1:30-3:30 p.m.
	Weight Control Through Yoga	Mondays for 10 weeks, 7-9 p.m.
	Speech and Communication	Mondays for 10 weeks, 7:30-9:30 p.m.
	Paralegal Program — Real Estate	Mondays for 13 weeks, 7-10 p.m.
Jan. 16	Beginning Chinese Painting	Mondays for 12 weeks, 7-9 p.m.
	Intermediate French — Level II	Mondays for 12 weeks, 7-9:30 p.m.
	Advanced Spanish	Mondays for 12 weeks, 7-9:30 p.m.
Jan. 17	Introductory Swedish — Level I	Tuesdays for 13 weeks, 7-9:30 p.m.
	Mexican Art History	Tuesdays for 10 weeks, 7:30-9:30 p.m.
	Intermediate Painting in Oils —	Tuesdays for 13 weeks, 1:30-4 p.m.

she is determined that her son shall make something of himself. The son leaves the coal fields for London to study art after his mother dies from a heart attack.

March 12 - The Manchurian Candidate (1962) directed by John Frankenheimer, stars Frank Sinatra and Laurence Harvey. The story of a young American who was brainwashed during the Korean war and turns into a high-level assassin back home.

March 19 - Up The Down Staircase (1967) is directed by Robert Mulligan and stars Sandy Dennis and Patrick Bedford. It is the story of the optimistic struggle of a young New York high school teacher as she tries to stimulate the minds of her hostile students. This movie was voted as one of the Ten Best for 1967 by the Film Daily Poll.

March 26 - Lilies of the Field (1963) was produced and directed by Ralph Nelson and stars Sidney Poitier and Lila Scala. An ex-G.I. in Southern Arizona, helps five nuns who are refugees from behind the Iron Curtain. They are trying to organize a nunnery and turn to Sidney Poitier for aid.

This movie was voted as best film of the year by the National Board of Review and Best Actor was given to Sidney Poitier.

April 2 - Bullitt (1968) was directed by Peter Yates and stars Steve McQueen and Robert Vaughn. This is a crime drama about a San Francisco police detective who goes after the killers of a Chicago hood and discovers that a look-alike had been murdered. McQueen's portrayal of the tough police detective was highly acclaimed.

April 9 - The Heart is a Lonely Hunter (1968) from the novel by Carson McCullers. The movie stars Alan Arkin and Cicely Tyson. A moving story of a lonely deaf mute who wishes to be near his only friend and when his friend dies, the mute decides to end his own life.

Apologies are extended in advance for poor quality prints or prints that don't arrive on schedule. Substitutions will be made provided there is ample warning.

Introductory French — Level II
Folk Guitar Workshop for Adults —
Paralegal Program — Family Law
Insurance Institute of Canada
Principals and Practice of Insurance

Beginners' Yoga
Beginners' Yoga
Intermediate Yoga
Weight Control Through Yoga

Weight Control Through Yoga
Paralegal Program — Civil Litigation
Fundamentals of Listening
Supervisor's Development
Module I — The Supervisor's Job

Introductory French — Level I —
Introductory Spanish — Level II —
Lifestyle: Issues and Action
Beginners' Yoga
Beginners' Yoga

Intermediate Yoga
Weight Control Through Yoga
Weight Control Through Yoga
Beginning Painting in Oils
Beginning Drawing

Folk Guitar Workshop for Adults
Introductory Spanish Level II —
Introductory French Level I —
Beginners' Yoga
Weight Control Through Yoga
Weight Control Through Yoga

Intermediate Spanish Level I
Intermediate Spanish Level II
Constitution in Crisis:
Managing Conflict Creatively

Astronomy
Healthy Eating for Healthy Living

Tuesdays for 12 weeks, 7-9:30 p.m.

Tuesdays for 10 weeks, 7-9 p.m.

Tuesdays for 13 weeks, 7-10 p.m.

Tuesdays for 12 weeks, 7-9:30 p.m.

Tuesdays for 10 weeks, 9:30-11:30 a.m.

Tuesdays for 10 weeks, 7-9 p.m.

Tuesdays for 10 weeks, 1:30-3:30 p.m.

Tuesdays for 10 weeks, 7-9 p.m.

Wednesdays for 13 weeks, 7-10 p.m.

Wednesdays for 10 weeks, 7:30-9:30 p.m.

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

Wednesdays for 12 weeks, 7-9:30 p.m.

Wednesdays for 12 weeks, 7-9:30 p.m.

Wednesdays for 10 weeks, 7-10 p.m.

Wednesdays for 10 weeks, 1:30-3:30 p.m.

Wednesdays for 10 weeks, 7-9 p.m.

Wednesdays for 10 weeks, 7-9 p.m.

Wednesdays for 10 weeks, 9:30-11:30 a.m.

Wednesdays for 10 weeks, 1:30-4 p.m.

Wednesdays for 13 weeks, 7-9:30 p.m.

Thursdays for 10 weeks, 7-9 p.m.

Thursdays for 12 weeks, 7-9:30 p.m.

Thursdays for 12 weeks, 7-9:30 p.m.

Thursdays for 10 weeks, 7-9 p.m.

Thursdays for 10 weeks, 1:30-3:30 p.m.

Thursdays for 10 weeks, 7-9 p.m.

Fridays for 12 weeks, 7-9:30 p.m.

Saturdays for 12 weeks, 10-12:30 p.m.

Wednesdays for 6 weeks, 7:30-9:30 p.m.

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

Thursdays for 10 weeks, 7:30-9:30 p.m.

Saturdays for 6 weeks, 9:30-noon.

Ms. R. Lichtenwald - Promoted Library Assistant IV in the Library on October 11, 1977.

Mr. M. Strong - Appointed Food Services Porter in Food Services on December 1, 1977.

Alumni News

We are trying to update our alumni mailing list. If you know the whereabouts of any of the following former students of the University of Regina, please write to: The University Secretary's Office, Administration/Humanities Building, University of Regina, S4S 0A2 or telephone 584-4380.

Sunny L. Kae (B.Sc. '73)
formerly of Richmond, B.C.

Peter T. Kohno (B.Sc. '73)
formerly of Regina

Magdalena M. Kohout (B.Sc. '73)
formerly of Regina

Brenda Gaye Merrells (B.Sc. '73)
formerly of Pense

Richard Miller (B.Sc. '73)
formerly of Weyburn

Randall James Oszewski (B.Sc. '73)
formerly of Ottawa

Patricia Ann Somers (B.Sc. '73)
formerly of Regina

Richard William Swanson (B.Sc. '73)
formerly of Regina

Dale Andrew Wright (B.Sc. '73)
formerly of New Germany, Nova Scotia

Debra Lissa Belsey (B.Sc. '74)
formerly of Calgary

Allan John Carr (B.Sc. '74)
formerly of Regina

Neil Robert Conley (B.Sc. '74)
formerly of Regina

James L. Fuchs (B.Sc. '74)
formerly of Toronto

Earl John Gebhardt (B.Sc. '74)
formerly of Snow Lake, Manitoba

Brian Dale Gushalak (B.Sc. '74)
formerly of London, Ontario

Mr. J. Lavalley - Promoted Maintenance Man with Physical Plant on November 21, 1977.

Mr. J. Peet - Appointed Clerk I in Duplicating on December 1, 1977.

Ms. P. Hooey - Appointed Clerk Steno I (Term) in Extension on December 1, 1977.

Ms. L. McVety - Appointed Clerk I Cashier on December 12, 1977, in the Bookstore.

Mr. Z. Leposa - Appointed Caretaker I in Physical Plant on November 14, 1977.

Mr. R. Watson - Appointed Technician II in Duplicating Services on December 12, 1977.

Ms. Darlene Silverthorne - Appointed Library Assistant I in Library, November 21, 1977.

Ms. A. Garratt - Appointed Clerk I (Term) in the Business Office on October 24, 1977.

Staff

New Appointments and Promotions since October 18, 1977.

Ms. Heather Turner - Appointed Clerk Steno I in Education on October 26, 1977.

Mr. H. Kwon - Appointed Caretaker I with Physical Plant October 31, 1977.

Mr. M. Babyak - Appointed Bindery Worker I in Duplicating on November 1, 1977.

Ms. S. Ganyo - Appointed Library Assistant I in the Library on November 15, 1977.

Mr. M. Konya - Appointed Journeyman Painter in Physical Plant on November 1, 1977.

Mr. J. Exner - Appointed Caretaker I in Physical Plant on November 7, 1977.

Ms. A. Knackstedt - Appointed Cook I in Food Services on November 16, 1977.



Saturday, January 7

The **Conservatory of Music television program** presents Donna Prokopchuk on piano, Grace Huber on flute and Janine Jakeman on piano. The program begins at 12:45 p.m. on CKCK Television (channel 2).

Sunday, January 8

At 1:15 p.m. on CFMQ-FM listen to University This Week. Lyn Goldman will interview Geoff Ursell about his play, **The Running of the Deer**.

Wednesday, January 11

How did we get into the double brain and how do we get out of it? (Some old and new puzzles in psychology). Part of the department of psychology's "Psychology Today" lecture series, the lecture will be presented by Michael Pirot and begins at 1:30 p.m. in room C 306.

Management Interviews, with Dr. Joseph Schubert of the department of psychology, is a lecture presented by the Canadian Institute of Management. The lecture is free to the public and begins at 8 p.m. in the Regina Public Library (room posted).

Thursday, January 12

"Life in Zambia", a lecture by Brian Stubblings, will begin at 7:30 p.m. in the Canadian Plains Research Center on the second floor of the College West Building.

Friday, January 13

The **Cougettes women's basketball** team hosts the Lakehead University women's team at 7 p.m. in Gym 1 while the Cougar men's team hosts the Lakehead men's team at 9 p.m.

Saturday, January 14

The **Cougettes women's basketball** team hosts the Lakehead University women's team at 1 p.m. in Gym 1 while the Cougar men's team hosts the Lakehead men at 3 p.m. The **Cougar men's Hockey** team hosts the University of Manitoba at 8 p.m. in the Al Ritchie Arena.

Sunday, January 15

At 1:15 p.m. on CFMQ-FM listen to University This Week. Ruth Warick will interview Ken Mitchell about his play, **The Politician**, (at Globe Theatre starting Jan. 13). Commentary by Kristine Carlson about "Women in the Judaeo-Christian Tradition," a new non-credit class.

The **Cougar men's hockey** team hosts the University of Manitoba at 1:30 p.m. in the Al Ritchie Arena.

The **Cougettes women's volleyball** team hosts the Cougette Invitational Volleyball Tournament from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. in Gyms 1 and 2.

Wednesday, January 28

The **University Chamber Singers** under the direction of Dr. Vern Sanders will present annual concert at the Norman Mackenzie Art Gallery.

Wednesday, February 1

Is anyone listening? Problems in using the telephone to build social networks. Part of the department of psychology's "Psychology Today" lecture series, the lecture will be presented by Rob Parker and begins at 1:30 p.m. in room C 306. **Experiencing Art: Games, music and masks**, an evening of experimental methods of looking at art, (for all age groups) with Brenda Parres, begins at 8 p.m. at the Norman Mackenzie Art Gallery.

The Regina Musical Club presents a **Jeunesses Musicales Concert** with Roland Richard, baritone and Denise Masse, piano at 8:15 p.m. in Darke Hall.

Friday, February 3

The **Cougettes women's basketball** team hosts the Brandon University women's team at 7 p.m. in Gym 1 while the Cougar men's team hosts the Brandon men at 9 p.m.

Saturday, February 4

The **Cougettes women's basketball** team hosts the Brandon University women's team at 1:30 p.m. in gym 1 while the Cougar Men's team hosts the Brandon men at 3 p.m. The **Cougar men's hockey** team hosts the University of Winnipeg team at the Al Ritchie Arena starting at 8 p.m.

The **Conservatory of Music TV program** presents Jedi Seiningner on violin, Melanie Chandler on piano, Heather Lowe on cello, Dawn Hudymn on flute and Charmaine Harrison and Beryl Bartol in a vocal duet. The program begins at 12:45 p.m. on CKCK-TV (channel 2).

Sunday, February 5

The **Cougar men's hockey** team hosts the University of Winnipeg team at the Al Ritchie Arena starting at 1:30 p.m.

The **Cougettes women's volleyball** team hosts the Prairie Open tournament from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. in Gyms 1 and 2.

Tuesday, February 7

The **Cougar men's basketball** team hosts the Molson's team at 9 p.m. in Gym 1.

Wednesday, February 8

Courage: where does it come from? A lecture in the department of psychology's series "Psychology Today", the lecture will be presented by Bill Livant and begins at 1:30 p.m. in room C306.

The Saskatchewan Arts Board Collection, a talk and tour, begins at 8 p.m. in the Norman Mackenzie Art Gallery.

Thursday, February 9

The Supervisor as a Trainer, with Larry Hein of the department of extension, is a lecture presented by the Canadian Institute of Management. The lecture is open to the public and begins at 8 p.m. in the Regina Public Library (room posted).

The **Cougar men's basketball** team hosts the Regina Titan Homes at 9 p.m. in gym 1.

Saturday, February 11

The **Cougettes women's basketball** team hosts the Minot State College team at 1 p.m. in gym 1.

The **Regina Symphony Orchestra** will pay tribute to Regina's 75th birthday by featuring three young Regina artists in concert. The concert will begin at 8:30 p.m. in the Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts.

Monday, February 13

The **Cougettes women's basketball** team hosts the University of Manitoba team at 7 p.m. in gym 1.

Tuesday, February 14

The **Cougettes women's basketball** team hosts the University of Manitoba team at 7 p.m. in gym 1.

Wednesday, February 15

Warm Poets for Cold Nights at the Norman Mackenzie Art Gallery, presents four local poets reading from their work. The program begins at 8 p.m.

How did the academic dogma evolve? A lecture in the department of psychology's series "Psychology Today", the lecture will be presented by Bill Muir and begins at 1:30 p.m. in room C 306.

Friday, February 17

The **Cougar Men's hockey** team hosts the Lakehead University team at 8 p.m. in the Al Ritchie Arena.



Insight is published monthly for students, faculty, staff, alumni and friends of the University of Regina by publicity and information services; co-ordinator Jim Osborne, Insight editor Jerry Horne. Submissions must be received in writing by the 18th day of the month.

Insight reserves the right to edit material submitted to conform with recognized journalistic standards and style and to select material according to relevance and timeliness.

Address all correspondence to Insight, Publicity and Information Services, 509 Administration/Humanities Building, University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada S4S 0A2 (Telephone 584-4402).

